

THE PRESIDENT MOST SEVERE IN DENUNCIATION OF HYPHENATES

Resents Attacks in Foreign Language Newspapers; Basis of Plank in Democratic National Platform.

CHARGES POLITICAL BLACKMAIL IS MEANT

Pays Splendid Tribute to Flag as Emblem of Unity and Purpose of United States Government.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, June 14.—A charge that foreign-born citizens of the United States are trying to levy political blackmail and to undermine the influence of the national government was made by President Wilson in a flag day speech here today. His assertion sounded the keynote of one of the foremost issues on which he will go before the country for re-election, and touched upon a platform declaration which will be submitted by the administration to the St. Louis convention.

The president spoke before a crowd of thousands gathered at the foot of the Washington monument, after he had reviewed for five hours a great preparedness parade at the head of which he himself had marched down Pennsylvania avenue. He declared that not since the civil war had there been tested as it now is being tested whether the stars and stripes stood for any one united purpose.

Must Crush Disloyalty.
"There is disloyalty active in the United States and it must be absolutely crushed," declared the president, speaking emphatically. "It proceeds from a minority, a very small minority, but a very active and subtle minority."

"It works underground but it also shows its ugly head where we can see it, and there are those at this moment who are trying to levy a species of political blackmail, saying 'do what we wish in the interest of foreign sentiment or we will wreck our vengeance at the polls.' That is the sort of thing against which the American nation will turn with a mighty triumph of sentiment which will teach these gentlemen once for all that loyalty to this flag is the first test of tolerance in the United States."

The president's words were taken as an open challenge to foreign-born Americans who, he had feared from foreign language newspapers and other sources, are opposing him for re-election. Officials close to him said he was outlining his stand on what he had determined to make a predominant issue in his campaign.

President Carries Flag.
While the democratic convention was being opened at St. Louis, Mr. Wilson devoted the entire day to the flag day and preparedness demonstration. Carrying a large American flag he walked from the capitol to the White House at the head of more than 50,000 marchers, including many high government officials, employees of all the government departments and of the capital's business houses, companies of cadets, national guardsmen, union and confederate veterans and members of commercial and social organizations.

The parade started from the capitol grounds and as its head passed the White House the president dropped on and took his place in the reviewing stand. He was joined there by Secretaries McAdoo, Redfield Lane and Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney General Gregory, who had marched at the head of employees of their departments, and by Secretary Lansing. As soon as the marchers passed he said five hours later, the president went to the monument grounds where his address formed the principal part of an hour's patriotic exercises.

Before he began speaking cannon fired a national salute of twenty guns and the nation's band played "The Star Spangled Banner" while a huge flag was drawn slowly to the top of the white monument, 555 feet above the ground. Secretary Lansing presided and in introducing the president emphasized the duty of present day Americans to preserve unshaken ideals handed down by the founders of the republic.

Full Text of Address.
The text of the president's address follows:
"I have not come here this afternoon with the purpose of delivering to you any elaborate address. It seems to me that the day is sufficiently eloquent already with the meaning which it should convey to us. The spectacle of the morning has been a very moving spectacle indeed—an almost unprecedented outpouring of thousands of sober citizens to manifest their interest in the safety of the country and the sacredness of the flag which is its emblem.
"I need not remind you how much

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., June 14.—New Mexico: Thursday and Friday fair except probably local showers and cooler extreme east portion Thursday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 92 degrees; minimum, 44 degrees; range, 48 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 83 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
\$59,118.86.

Sentiment has been poured out in honor of the flag of the United States. Sometimes we have been charged with being a sentimental people, fond of expressing in general rhetorical phrases principles not sufficiently defined in action and I dare say there have been times of happy and careless ease in this country when all that it has been necessary to do for the honor of the flag was to pour our sentiments into poetic expressions, into the words that for the time being satisfied our hearts. But this is not a day of sentiment. Sentiment is a propulsive power, but it does not propel in the way that is serviceable to the nation, unless it have a definite purpose before it. This is not merely a day of sentiment. It is a day of purpose.

Symbol of Unity.
"It is an eloquent symbol of the unity of our history that upon this monument which commemorates the man who did most to establish the American union, we should have hoisted those stars that have so multiplied since his time, associated with those lines of red and white which mean all that is pure in our purpose and all that is red in our blood in the service of a nation whose history has been full of inspiration because of his example. But Washington was one of the least sentimental men that America has ever produced. The thing that thrilled him about Washington is that he was impatient of any sentiment that has not got definite purpose in it. His letters run along the lines of more sentiment and the more inspiring times that this nation has ever seen have been the times when sentiment had to be translated into action.

May Be Tested Again.
"Apparently this nation is again and again and again, to be tested, and always tested in the same way. The last supreme test this nation was through was the war of the civil war. You know how deep that cut. You know what exigent issues of life were at issue in that struggle. You know how two great sections of this union seemed to be moving in opposite directions and for a long time it was questionable whether that flag represented any one united purpose in America. And you know how deep that struggle cut into the sentiments of this people, and how there came a whole generation following that great struggle when men's hearts were bitter and sore, and memories hurt as well as excited, and how it seemed as if a rift had come in the hearts of the people of America.

Blue and Gray United.
"And you know how that ended. While it seemed a time of terror, it has turned out a proof of the validity of our hope. Where are now the divisions of sentiment which cut us asunder at the time of the civil war? Did you not see the blue and the gray mingled this morning in the procession? Did you not see the sons of a subsequent generation walking together in happy comradeship? Was there any contradiction of feeling or division of sentiment evident there for a moment? Nothing cuts so deep as a civil war, and yet all the wounds of that war have been healed. Not only that, but the very passion of that war has been harnessed to the strength of national feeling which now moves us as a single body politic.
"As yet again the test is applied, my fellow countrymen, a new sort of diversity of feeling has sprung up amongst us. You know that we are derived in our citizenship from every clime and every race, and yet we are divided in sentiment evident there for a moment? Nothing cuts so deep as a civil war, and yet all the wounds of that war have been healed. Not only that, but the very passion of that war has been harnessed to the strength of national feeling which now moves us as a single body politic.

(Continued on Page Two.)
RUSSIANS STILL FURIOUSLY PRESS THE AUSTRIANS
Capital of Bukovina Is Now at Mercy of Czar's Forces; Nearly 120,000 Prisoners Have Been Taken.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Petrograd, June 14 (via London, 4:18 p. m.)—In their advance upon Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, the Russians have occupied the village of Sniatyn, twenty miles northeast of the city, the war office announced today.

In addition to their previous captures, the Russians have taken twenty officers, 6,000 men, six guns and ten machine guns.
The text of the statement says:
"Western front: Along the whole front from the southwest of Polesia to the Rumanian frontier our troops continue to drive back the enemy. During yesterday twenty officers and about 6,000 men were taken prisoners. We have taken six cannon, ten machine guns and many artillery and ammunition wagons. The total of prisoners and trophies captured during the operations amount to nearly 120,000 men, 1,700 officers, 130 cannon and 260 machine guns.

Reports which have been received say the enemy abandoned at certain points quantities of various war materials of such bulk as to make it impossible to give an exact description at such short notice; as an instance we found abandoned a sufficient raid for field railways to cover thirty versts (about twenty miles).

QUET PREVAELS IN MEXICO SO FAR AS KNOWN IN WASHINGTON

Flag Day Fails to Bring Forth Any Developments in Situation South of Border; Troop Movement Is Reported.

DE FACTO GOVERNMENT CAN NOT RAISE MONEY

Collapse of Carranza Regime Is Expected by Many Officials; Overt Act Against U. S. Not Believed Likely.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, June 14.—With all government departments closed in observance of flag day, there were no developments here today in the Mexican situation. A few telegrams reached the war and state departments but officials said they contained nothing of importance. A message to the navy department from the west coast said a large number of Carranza troops were being transferred by water from Guaymas to Mazatlan. The reason for the movement was not reported.

Whatever is to be the outcome of the involved situation beyond the border, officials are certain that the presence of American troops on Mexican soil is only one element, and perhaps a lesser one, among those contributing to the situation. The real key to the situation, many of those in close touch with it believe, is the apparent collapse of the de facto government's effort to adjust the financial problem, in default of substantial foreign aid.

Worthless Paper Circulated.
Consular reports have indicated growing uneasiness among the Mexican people owing to the money stringency. The country has been flooded with issue after issue of worthless paper, which has diminished the value of the currency. The government is paying for war material and other governmental supplies which could be procured only on a flat cash basis.

It is evident that many officials believe the collapse of the Carranza regime is more to be expected than any overt act by that government against the United States. Out of such a collapse, however, it is feared there might come an ill-advised attempt to elect the American troops sent to the border. The American troops are now the subject of popular utterances ignorant of true conditions, it was pointed out that agitators might have an easy task in spreading the impression that Americans are responsible for the Mexican economic and other troubles. Such residents of the border as live in comfort and plenty compared to the great mass of the native population. That in itself always has been a cause of jealousy toward Americans.

No Fear for Troops.
Army officials are not at all afraid for the safety of General Pershing's men, no matter what happens. The movement of Carranza troops south from Sonora state, reported to the navy department, serve to relieve further the only point at which danger to the American troops has ever been apprehended. A considerable Carranza force has been in Sonora for some time and if hostilities against the Americans began, the natural military course would be to force Pulpis pass, and cut the expedition off from its base at Columbus.

It is supposed the Sonora troops are being moved to co-operate in General Trevino's operations against bandits in Chihuahua and Durango, south of the American expedition. They would be able to reach Durango quickly from Mazatlan. This explanation, if borne out, would put a more encouraging aspect on the situation so far as the good faith of General Carranza's army in its police mission goes.

Contents of Note.
The forthcoming reply to the Mexican note demanding the withdrawal of the American troops will emphasize again that only by definite co-operation looking to adequate policing by the Carranza troops, can withdrawal be granted. It is understood the note will grant the Mexican request for a new declaration of the intentions of the United States and reply to the assertion that there has been evidence of suspicion by American commanders, by giving a detailed account of the steps taken to gain the co-operation of the de facto government. The fact that co-operation was consistently refused and Mexican forces posted so as to observe the actions of the American troops and hamper their pursuit of the bandits, probably will be dwelt upon sharply.

It was pointed out in the note that from President Wilson's first statement there has been no variation in the friendly character of all communications with Mexico and that American troops have been guilty of no overt act, although fired upon repeatedly from towns held by Carranza officials. Secretary Lansing is said to have determined to use sharp language in placing this situation before the de facto government.
There was nothing to indicate to-night that the reply would be sent before next week at the earliest. A feeling exists about the state and war departments, however, that ten days or two weeks will see a definite development in the domestic situation in Mexico. On what information this expectation is based has not been disclosed, although it is evident that many officials believe General Carranza either must succeed in dominating the situation or confess failure in the near future. This view, if shared by Secretary Lansing, may tend to delay even further sending of the American rejoinder.

MEXICAN WOMEN OFFER TO FIGHT UNITED STATES IN CASE OF WAR

Governor of Sonora Receives Tender of Services of Members of Rifle Association and Expresses Thanks.

YAQUI INDIANS ARE GIVING MUCH TROUBLE

Americans Arriving in Douglas Tell of Atrocities Committed by Savages; Prisoners Captured Are Tortured.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Douglas, Ariz., June 14.—Mrs. Rosaura V. de Tovar, president of the Sonora Women's Rifle association, received a letter from Governor Adolfo de la Huerta of Sonora today, accepting her proffer of the services of the 2,000 members of the association as soldiers in case of American intervention. The governor thanked her for the spirit of her patriotism exhibited by the offer which had been accompanied by a list of the names of the members of the association. He said that in event of invasion he felt certain the women of Sonora would give a good account of themselves as they had when they aided their fathers in driving out the French at Guaymas and in repelling attempted filibusters by Americans in times past.

General Arana Gomez, commanding northern Sonora during the absence of Gen. P. Elias Calles, the commander-in-chief of the Sonora army, has appointed instructors who will teach the women to shoot, in the score or more towns in which branches of the organization have been organized.

Refusal to Change Residence.
A number of prominent Mexican residents of Douglas visited General Gomez yesterday. Consul Ives G. Leveier said, and expressed the wish to organize a rifle club. General Gomez refused to allow it unless they changed their residence to Agua Prieta. He called their attention to the likelihood of stirring up trouble if their activities became known in Douglas. As the delegation refused to change their place of residence their petition was definitely refused.

The men of Nacozari, Cananea, and other Sonora towns are also organizing rifle clubs, according to the statement of Consul Leveier. Instructors have been appointed for their residence to Agua Prieta. However, the men of Nacozari, Cananea, and other Sonora towns are also organizing rifle clubs, according to the statement of Consul Leveier. Instructors have been appointed for their residence to Agua Prieta. However, the men of Nacozari, Cananea, and other Sonora towns are also organizing rifle clubs, according to the statement of Consul Leveier. Instructors have been appointed for their residence to Agua Prieta.

Intense excitement prevails on the Mexican side of the border in sympathy with the Chihuahua demonstrations, and arrivals report that conditions are becoming almost unbearable in some districts. However, there has been no actual demonstrations against American occupation as yet.

Entire Population Armed.
Consul Leveier said today, in speaking of the organization of rifle clubs and volunteer forces, that practically every resident of the state has a rifle as a result of the five years of almost continuous warfare and most of the people are fair shots.
Arrivals arriving from Sonora today report that there have been many desertions from the concentration camps at Fronteras, twenty-nine miles south, and Chihuahua, thirty-five miles south, on the Nacozari railroad, because of the monetary situation which has developed since the new Carranza currency was put in circulation. The closing of scores of stores in the section south of here is reported also, as a result of merchants being unable to obtain the new currency.

Officers and men in the concentration camps are said to be destroying the currency as rapidly as it is distributed to them.
Indians Cause Trouble.
At least a score of bands of Yaqui Indians, numbering from ten to fifty members, are operating along the Sonora river, about 100 miles south of the border, according to American arrivals today. Several bands have crossed the river and are now in the hills to the west of Mexcala, further north than they have come to force at any time in the past.

Within the last two weeks one band of about forty members, led by a renegade Mexican known as "Hueco," have murdered eight Mexican woodcutters and miners in the vicinity of Huapaco, on the Sonora river. Four of the men were slowly hacked to pieces with knives and bayonets; others were burned.

Prisoners Are Tortured.
In no case was death inflicted immediately without torture. One prisoner who escaped brought word to Huapaco that the Mexican Huaco directed the killing and seemed to take fiendish delight in the sufferings of his victims.

The little towns in the southern part of the Moctezuma and Arizpe districts are besieged for soldiers, but thus far little attention has been paid to them and the concentration of troops toward the north continues. The Americans say that the people from the southern part of the state are pouring into the larger towns in the two districts, foot or in any kind of vehicle they could command, abandoning everything except the few articles they could carry away. Renewed reports of Yaqui activity in the northern part of the Moctezuma district today indicate the failure of the campaign of the de facto troops in southern Sonora.

RAMOS REPORTS HAVING EXECUTED BANDITS

Chihuahua, June 14.—Gen. Ignacio Ramos reported today to Gen. Jacinto Trevino, Carranza commander of the north, that he had captured and executed five members of the bandit gang under Nicholas Hernandez. General Ramos recently has been pursuing a band of 600 outlaws concentrated in the Rio Florida district.

Reports were also received today that the former Villista general, Jose Maria Rios, who has been operating in southern Chihuahua, has sent a messenger to Col. Carlos Carranza, commanding at Cuahuatitlan, asking amnesty for himself and a small command. Colonel Carranza also reported the appeal of Candido Chacon, brother of the notorious bandit, J. Chacon, killed recently near Parral, and his band, asking amnesty.
Official announcement was made at military headquarters here today of the capture of Luis de la Rosa at Monterrey. General Vigil de Armas asked instructions for disposition of the bandit, who was the originator of plan of San Diego and who recently was reported to be marching upon the east Texas border.

MINISTER SICK, BUT NOT TO SICK TO TIE TWO MARRIAGE KNOTS

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, June 14.—Unusual were the circumstances under which William Pond, an Albuquerque business man, was married this evening to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, of Boulder, Colo. The bride arrived on the evening Santa Fe train at an hour so late that the courthouse offices were closed. Assistant County Clerk Vicente Alarid, after considerable pleading, went to the courthouse and issued the license.
The couple had engaged Rev. B. Z. McCullough, of the First Presbyterian church, to perform the ceremony, but when they arrived at the manse they found him sick in bed, as he will be operating upon tomorrow morning for appendicitis. Rev. McCullough performed the ceremony, the ring being used. It was the second marriage celebrated by him today in bed, the first being that of Charles D. Unfug, a local undertaker, to Miss Ivy Irene Peet, of Astoria, Ore., who arrived on the afternoon train. The couple will make their home in Santa Fe.

ROSWELL SCHOOL AGAIN PLACED ON ROLL OF HONOR

For Eighth Consecutive Year New Mexico Military Institute Designated as One of Leading Ten in U. S.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Roswell, N. M., June 14.—For the eighth consecutive year the New Mexico Military Institute has been designated by the United States war department as one of the first ten military schools in point of efficiency in the entire country. This information was conveyed to Superintendent J. W. Wilson in a telegram recently received from Adjutant General McCain, and while not unexpected is none the less gratifying to the faculty, students and friends of the school as well as to all citizens who have a pride in New Mexico institutions.

The first year that the Roswell school was placed on the "distinguished" list was in 1909, when Governor George Curry was in the executive chair at Santa Fe, and the message received by Governor Curry that year from the war department giving the news was received with the greatest satisfaction and pride by the people of the state, especially in view of the fact that the distinction was won in competition with more than a hundred military schools in different parts of the United States, many of them supported by liberal appropriations and endowments far in excess of the amount available for the New Mexico school.

Standard Maintained.
The high standard attained by the institute in 1909 has never been lowered, and each succeeding year has seen the Roswell institution again designated as one of the ten best in the United States. The result has been a growth in the attendance at the school that has given it an established place as one of the state's leading educational institutions and has attracted a large number of students from distant states. It is not too much to say that the New Mexico Military Institute is one of the best advertisements that New Mexico ever had.

What has done fully as much toward maintaining the excellent reputation of the institute as its place of honor on the distinguished list, has been the invariably excellent records of its graduates upon entering the higher field of activity after leaving school. The training received by an ambitious boy at this institution is such as to fit him for any calling requiring manliness and a well-rounded education, and the physical and moral discipline which is part of the routine of the school is in itself an equipment for the duties of life that is obtainable in few institutions of learning in the United States.

The New Mexico Military Institute is no place for the malcontent or the dissident. The basic principle of the school is to inculcate manliness of the highest type—not the roughness that too often misrepresents under that name, but the self-reliant, vigorous qualities that go to make for wholehearted discipline in war, has never been lowered, and each succeeding year has seen the Roswell institution again designated as one of the ten best in the United States. The result has been a growth in the attendance at the school that has given it an established place as one of the state's leading educational institutions and has attracted a large number of students from distant states. It is not too much to say that the New Mexico Military Institute is one of the best advertisements that New Mexico ever had.

The need of military training of the young men of the country, irrespective of the likelihood of the country being involved in war, has never been generally recognized in the United States as at the present time. The New Mexico Military Institute is doing for the country what the nation is unable to do—training men and fitting them for business careers and at the same time turning out men who in case war should come, will be equipped to take command as officers on a moment's notice. The ideal condition—preparedness without compulsion—is the aim which is being achieved by this institution.

BRYAN WEEPS AS GLYNN MAKES KEYNOTE SPEECH IN WHICH PRESIDENT'S POLICIES ARE PRAISED

BIG CONVENTION CROWD GOES WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM OVER ADDRESS MADE BY CHAIRMAN

"We Have Entered This Hall as Democrats; Let Us Deliberate as Americans," Is Admonition of Former New York Governor in Opening Proceedings; Vociferous Applause Interrupts Speaker Frequently and Appeal Is Made to Delegates to Remain Quiet and Allow Program to Be Carried Out; Suffragists Enthusiastic Over Prospect of Obtaining Platform Declaration Favorable to Votes for Women.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)
St. Louis, June 14.—The democratic national convention at its first session today heard the keynote of Americanism and peace, preparedness and prosperity, sounded by former Governor Glynn of New York, as temporary chairman, and with a high pitch of enthusiasm, enthusiastically received by the demonstration after demonstration, its approval of President Wilson's peaceful conduct of foreign affairs.

The convention which had gotten under way with such perfunctory demonstrations as mark every national gathering at this time, soon stirred itself into roaring cheers as Chairman Glynn cited historic parallels to show that other presidents, including republicans, had adjusted threatening foreign situations without resort to war.

"The policy of the administration," he declared, "has been just as American as the American flag itself."
He went down the list of presidents, recounting their action to avoid war, the delegates catching the spirit of his argument and as he referred to each particular president some delegate would call: "What did he do?"

"He settled the trouble by negotiation," was the reply which Glynn invariably returned and the convention would roar its approval.
Bryan Is Overcome.
William J. Bryan, as a newspaper correspondent in the press stand, wept with emotion as Glynn pictured victories of peace, but he laughed with the crowd when a Texas delegate, interrupting Glynn, leaped to his chair and cried:
"And don't forget that policy also is satisfactory to William Jennings Bryan."

Aside from a sixteen-minute demonstration when Chairman Glynn predicted the re-election of President Wilson, Glynn's speech was sprinkled with demonstrations which he found difficult to stem so he could go on. It was plain that the delegates who are the delegates were the recital of President Wilson's efforts to keep the country at peace.

"This policy," he said, "may not satisfy the fire-eater and the swashbuckler, but it does satisfy the mothers of the land and the sons of this land who will fight for our flag and die for our flag when reason primes the rifle; when honor draws the sword, and when justice breathes a blessing on the standard they behold."
Whether the delegates were drowned out in a roar of applause that swept the Coliseum.
"Repeat it," cried the delegates, "repeat it."
"All right, be quiet and I'll repeat it," responded Glynn, and he did, to applause and cheering.

Critical Problems Faced.
No other president since the civil war, Glynn told the convention, had faced such critical problems, none had displayed a grasp of statesmanship more profound.
"Whether the course the country has pursued during this crucial period is to be continued and whether the principles that have been asserted as our national policy shall be endorsed or withdrawn," Glynn told the convention, was the paramount question for the voters to decide. "No lesser issue must cloud it," said he, "no unrelated problems must confuse it."
After hearing the keynote speech, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow. Committees then went into session to prepare their work for the session.

Today the big Coliseum building, holding 12,000 people, was practically filled, and despite a constantly rising temperature, it was fairly comfortable. On their way to the convention hall the delegates passed between lines of suffragists spread along the twelve blocks of Locust street, the most travelled route to the Coliseum. The suffragists, seated on chairs, ranged along the curbs, were arrayed in white and yellow and held yellow parasols. The waving lines of yellow gave the demonstration the popular name, "Golden Lane."
"Dixie Brings Rebel Yell."
Just before the convention was called to order the band struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and the delegates rose, joining in the chorus and waving American flags. "Dixie" brought a roar, interrupted with the rebel yell.

William J. Bryan was cheered as he took his seat in the press section. The applause for him started in the galleries and then spread to the delegates. Mr. Bryan smiled his appreciation and got out his pencil and prepared for his memorial duties.

Bryan Applauds Heartily.
"Don't forget that his policy also satisfied William J. Bryan," Mr. Bryan graced intently at Glynn and enthusiastically applauded his